SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. NO. 42.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Office of Literary Board.

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-nalf per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,

JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Barèges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Barèges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goided Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime.* Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh I ecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham County, on the 16th of March, by Daniel Johnson, living near Lassiter's Cross Roads from Raleigh to Pittsborough, a Dark Roan Horse, supposed to be five years old, 5 feet high; valued at twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents; has signs of the gear and weak eyes.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

March 26. 40—3t.

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon,* is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

T. H. SELBY,

No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,* bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Boots & Shoes.

ROBINSON'S SLIPPERS, Ladie's walking shoes, Miles & Son's gentlemen's Boots, calfskin shoes, children and misses do. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Maricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H SELBY.

Hardware & Cutlery.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, Castings, Blacksmith's Tools, cut Nails, Horse shoe nails and Horse shoes, weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Sythe Blades, Patent Balances, Table Cutlery 51 pieces in a set.

March 24, 1852. T H. SELBY.

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handl's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Domestic Goods.

250 PIECES Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings, 11-4 brown and bleached sheetings, Osnaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, white and colored straw Matting, Ladie's and Gent's travelling Bags.

March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Hats.

KOSSUTH HATS, of various qualities and prices, Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Palm Leaf, &c.

March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash.* Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Tarborough Academy would be glad to employ a gentleman, to take charge of the Male Academy. A gentleman, properly qualified, would find it a desirable situation, as the school, for the last ten years, has exceeded 40 pupils per session. The health of the place is satisfactorily established, by experience of the past.

The time of the present incumbent expires in June.

By order of the Trustees.

HENRY T. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

March 15, 1852. 41—3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of EPHRAIM HOLMES will please make payment to the subscriber, who has taken out letters of administration upon said Estate; and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them within the time prescribed by Law. JOS. J. W. TUCKER, Adm'r.

March 22. 39—

Berage Delaines.

A HANDSOME variety just received.

Also, Spring Calicoes, J. BROWN.

March 22. 39—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
As Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Portrait Painting.

PROF. DRENSZLINY, Miniature and Aquarell painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised his fine Art in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he is able to execute a finer Portrait than ever has been done in this place. Some of his work may be seen at the two Bookstores, which have kindly granted that permission, and where orders may be left, all of which will receive prompt attention. To give entire satisfaction the price for a Portrait is reduced to Ten Dollars. His lodgings may be found at Mrs. Hollister's, near the R. & G. R. Depot, where he may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock every day.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 38—4t.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,

No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNGAN.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable terms as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon,
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6½ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 219, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SPRING STOCK.

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is particularly called to the above.

W. R. JOHNSON, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c.,
two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

BLACKSM

Speech of Hon. John Appleton,

OF MAINE,

On the subject of Progress, and the Democratic Party and its Principles; delivered in the House of Representatives, March 17, 1852.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and having under consideration the "deficiency bill"—

Mr. APPLETON, of Maine, said:

I am not among those, Mr. Chairman, who think this political debate is calculated to do any great injury to the country, or, what is pretty much the same thing, to the democratic party. The augury, on the contrary, which I draw from it, is directly the reverse. The exhibition, sir, of vigor, and frankness, and eloquence, which we have had, seems to me to presage a brilliant future of democratic success. It is when the political waters are stagnant and quiet that the cause of sound principles has most to fear. It is after an "*era of good feeling*" that your younger Adams becomes President; while, upon the other hand, it was only from the very tempest and whirlwind of passionate excitement that the hero-statesman of the Hermitage received his most triumphant majority in 1832. While Samson sleeps, the Delilahs may approach him with ease and impunity; but when he is awake and vigilant, and stands forth in all the glory of conscious strength—his brow erect, his eyes flashing, his muscles swelling, and every fibre of his system instinct with life—then, wo unto the man, and wo unto the party, which shall attempt to stay him in his advance to victory. Let not our political opponents, then, lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they have anything before them in the coming contest but utter and overwhelming defeat. What they have listened to here, and imagined to be *discord*, I beg to assure them is only the *tuning of the instruments*. When the Baltimore nomination is made, we will give them a harmonious burst from that full band, whose music has driven them often heretofore from the field of battle.

Mr. Chairman, the democratic party has won many great triumphs in this country, but it has always won them upon an avowed creed of principles. That creed, in a fair fight, has never yet been overthrown. That creed, in my judgment, never *will* be overthrown, when it is fully and fairly before the people, so long as our institutions endure. But, sir, there seems to be now more occasion than usual for reasserting it in all its length and breadth. From the excitement of the last three years, a single subject has so come into prominence as to threaten to overshadow everything else. The gentleman from Florida, [Mr. Cabell,] who opened this debate, came here, as he says, with the intention of taking his position with reference only to one single issue, and that issue the issue of the Compromise. He selected, then, his seat upon the whig side of the House, because, as he told us, in the democratic caucus at the beginning of the session, there was not found a majority who would endorse that series of measures. But after the vote* which was taken here the other day, when it was found that there was a democratic majority in favor of the Compromise, quite equal in number to the whole of those who assembled in the whig caucus at the beginning of the session—and when it was also found that the decided whig majority which was said *then* to have affirmed the Compromise was, on the late vote, *non est inventus*—I do not see how, from his own showing, the gentleman can remain where he is. I think he must change his position to this side of the House; provided, always, he can find a seat here; for the democratic party is really getting so crowded that there is but little room to accommodate any more. But, Mr. Chairman, his position and his course show the prominence, to which I have alluded, of this subject. It is not strange, perhaps, that this prominence should exist. I do not speak of it in order to complain of it. I am not at all unmindful of the circumstances out of which the Compromise grew; nor do I under-estimate the services and the courage of those men who, in doubtful times, stood firmly by it, and carried it forward to success. Since that period, it has furnished its own vindication. It has gone abroad through the whole length and breadth of the land, with healing upon its wings; and wherever it has appeared, the waves have subsided, the storm has disappeared, and there has been peace among the people. Sir, I am a Compromise man myself. If I had been in the Congress which passed it, I would have voted for it; and I hope there is now no serious intention in any quarter of this Union to disturb it. I have no right to speak for the whole North, but, from my observation in that section, I do not believe that any such disposition exists there; and I assure gentlemen, if they desire to know the northern sentiment upon this subject, they should gather it, not from the discordant voices of Massachusetts, but from those sounds of victory which have just come to us, distinct, emphatic, and cheering, from the good old democratic State of New Hampshire.

But, Mr. Chairman, however valuable it may be, and however much it may deserve, upon proper occasions, to be affirmed, yet the Compromise is not entitled to be dignified into a political creed, by itself. I concur with the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Hillyer,] who spoke upon yesterday, that it is not even a political principle. It is only the fruit of certain old and established democratic principles, applied to a serious exigency in affairs. Had the democratic party triumphed in 1848, I do not believe the Compromise would ever have been necessary. But the whigs first plunged the nation into difficulty, and then called upon the democracy to come to its relief. The democracy, always true to the call of patriotism, obeyed the summons, and every difficulty was thus safely overcome. But now, sir, instead of dwelling too earnestly upon the remedy then applied, is it not rather the part of wisdom to guard against the recurrence of any exigency which may make a similar remedy necessary? Our safety lies, it seems to me, in administering our government faithfully, according to the design of its founders, and never permitting its accurate adjustment of powers to be disturbed, or any of its compromises violated. "The government of the United States," said President Polk, the youngest of our Presidents, as he was one of the purest and soundest of our statesmen, "is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the federal and State authorities which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Mr. Chairman, when our fathers emerged from the revolution, and had had time to look about them and to understand their own political wants, they met in convention and framed for themselves a constitution. That admirable instrument, for its structure, its simplicity, its wise adaptation of means to ends, is still one of the wonders of political science wherever it is known. Yet what, after all, is its great merit? Why, as it seems to me, *that it governs so little*. Other systems have failed, because they attempted too much; ours has succeeded, because it undertook only what it could perform. Our fathers had a just appreciation of individual freedom, and a wise confidence in the usefulness of local governments. Hence they were cautious and limited in their grants to the central government, and, as far as possible, avoided all interference with the freedom of individuals, and the sovereignty of the States. Thus, a man may live a lifetime in the interior of this Union without feeling directly the action of the general government. His business is with the parish, the town, the county, the State; and the central government operates chiefly to protect all these in the discharge of their respective functions. Under this protection, and restrained only by laws which he himself has assisted to make, every citizen is free to fashion his own fortunes in his own way. He may think, and write, and publish. He may toil, and invent, and improve. His intellect and his hands are his own, and he may do with them as he will. Equally free, under some familiar restrictions, are the local governments. They feel the direct action of the people, and take their very shape and form from the popular will. They are moulded, and remoulded and improved, from time to time, just according to the judgment of those who control them. Sir, something was said here the other day upon the principles of political progress. Here, in my judgment, among the people and the States, is the great theatre of progress, under our government. It has been brightly illustrated, too, in our history during the last few years. Virginia, and Ohio, and New-York, and Kentucky, and Maryland, and Delaware, and I know not how many other States besides, have recently adopted new and reformed constitutions; and it is gratifying to observe that wherever these reforms have been accomplished there has been a decided accession of strength to the democratic party. But the federal constitution has remained the same, and in its structure and general principles I trust it will thus continue for generations yet to come. It is not perfect in all its provisions. It has been amended heretofore, and it may be amended again. Yet no one can fitly approach it for that purpose, without feeling that he treads upon sacred ground. Experiments there are of too great importance to be lightly hazarded; and he who attempts to employ his improving skill upon the constitution should feel that he uses the knife of the surgeon in the very region of the heart. The constitution is not perfect, but it is founded, I believe, upon true principles; and I have great distrust of any progress which has no reference to these principles. In politics, as in other sciences, he who would improve must have some starting point of doctrine, and some recognized truths to guide him. Of what value would be the calculations of an astronomer who neglected the laws of gravitation, or those of a mathematician who had forgotten the multiplication table? And so, what confidence can be had in a political movement of reform, which has no starting point of admitted truths, and is guided by no sea-mark of principle?

Sir, the northern democracy are sometimes called *doubtful cases, eaters of southern dirt*, and similar euphonious names, because they have usually been allied in politics with the South. Yet the whole secret of their alliance is found in this policy of government to which I have now referred. When the constitution was formed there were those who regarded it as yielding too little to the general government; while there were others who doubted if an error had not been made in the opposite direction. Hence arose the early division of parties under the Union. The one party feared the people and the States; and the other party feared the government. The one was most apprehensive of anarchy, and the other of centralism. Thus came the two theories of constitutional construction, upon which Jefferson and Hamilton divided, and upon which parties have differed ever since. This division, in its principles and its consequences, controls naturally the political organizations of the present day. It is the great gulf of separation which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Rantoul] spoke of last week. The South has been, for the most part, upon one side of it—the State rights side; and the federal or whig party upon the other. The northern democracy, agreeing on this subject with Jefferson, and not with Hamilton, have necessarily taken a position with the South. They could not do otherwise, without a violation of their intellects and their consciences. They both stand upon the same platform of the constitution. They both maintain the doctrine of strict construction. They both respect the local rights of the States—Maine being as free for example to exclude slavery as South Carolina is to cherish it. And how, under these circumstances, when they are together upon those fundamental doctrines, out of which have grown bank, tariff, internal improvements, and other questions, and out of which new questions will probably grow hereafter—how, I say, can they help being, as Jefferson called them, the natural allies of each other? It cannot be otherwise; they must act together; and with a whig candidate and a democratic candidate in the field, it would be marvellous indeed if any State-rights voter should prefer the whig. And, Mr. Chairman, there seem to be sufficient indications around us, towards an increased centralism in government, to unite those who, in feeling and opinion, are against such a tendency, in an active and cordial resistance to it. The eagerness with which States, and companies, and individuals look now for aid to the general government; the preference which is shown for national employments over State employments; the great and increasing patronage of the Executive, which was forcibly alluded to a short time since by my colleague, [Mr. Smart;] the enormous aggregate of government expenditures; the rapid increase, within the last five or six years, of claim-mongers around the treasury, who have even been represented in the cabinet;—all these seem to me to be symptoms of the time which ought not to be overlooked, and which call loudly for the restoration to power of the democratic party.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the people desire this restoration; and if they can secure that, they care comparatively little, in my judgment, under what name the restoration is accomplished. If we give them a candidate who is right-principled, honest, and capable, I doubt not they will elect him. It is of trifling consequence whether he comes from one section or another section, if he has principles as broad as the Union. It matters little whether he is younger or older than some of his competitors. Age is no sufficient test of presidential fitness. It is not even a test of those young ideas which were so eloquently discussed here the other day. William Pitt was the youngest prime minister that England ever had; yet he was perfectly frigid with conservatism; while Charles James Fox, his senior, was running over with everything that was enthusiastic in feeling and generous in character. John Quincy Adams was made President much younger than Gen. Jackson, in 1824; and Gen. Jackson was an old man when he fought his great battle with the bank, but I never heard that his lion heart failed him, or that the blows which he struck were feebly given. Neither do I believe that the young radical can always be relied upon for a life of progress. A man who has formed himself to habits of progression during years of public service will sometimes display much greater earnestness in reform than he who, full of youth and ardor, assumes responsibility for the first time. I remember, not a great many years ago, when D'Israeli, in Great Britain, rallied a party under the standard of "Young England," and took the field of politics filled with new schemes of progress. Yet, within the last month, we have seen this same D'Israeli drive out *old* Lord John Russell the *reformer*, and come himself into office as a leading member of the most conservative party in the kingdom.

Mr. Chairman, words are not always things. For genuine progress I will go as far as he who goes furthest. Progress is a democratic word and a democratic fact. It has been illustrated in the whole history of our country. What other nation has ever progressed so rapidly? And why should any man complain of the results which we have accomplished under our admirable government? From thirteen States we have become thirty-one. We have doubled and redoubled and doubled again our population. We have extended our commerce, until we rival England upon the ocean. We beat the world in the beauty and velocity of our ships and steamers. And, above all, there is no government where intelligence, and virtue, and happiness are more generally diffused among the people. Let us try no rash experiments with a policy which has worked out such results as these. Let us rather permit that policy to continue its work of improvement and progression. The future which opens before us, if we are thus true to the principles which have hitherto guided us, it is difficult for the imagination to conceive. We should be criminal to hazard it by any division upon technical questions or any personal differences about men. The democratic party has many distinguished candidates for President, either one of whom could do it honor, and either one of whom, I believe, could be successful. The gentleman from California alluded in fervid language, the other day, to his own favorite for that eminent place, and the favorite of his own State. From nothing that he has said in praise of Judge Douglas do I desire to dissent. If he shall be nominated at Baltimore, there is no man, even in his own Illinois, who will support him with more hearty good-will than I shall. And I shall do so, not chiefly because he has risen from poverty to greatness, and thus illustrated happily the admirable working of our institutions; for there are many others who have done the same. Gen. Cass also started in life a poor boy, and crossed the Alleghanies on foot, to become the artificer of a success of which any man may well be proud. But I shall vote for Judge Douglas, if he is nominated, because I believe him to be a sound democrat, and to possess all those qualities of head and heart which will enable him to discharge honorably the duties of President. But there are other States in the Union than California, who will present candidates at Baltimore. Besides Michigan and Illinois, to which I have already referred, Pennsylvania—a State which has recently vindicated anew her right to be called the Keystone of the Union, by maintaining, against great odds, some of those principles upon which the Union is based—Pennsylvania presents the name of that great statesman of hers, whose pure character and long career of public service eminently justify the distinction which is accorded to him by his native State; Kentucky brings forward the name of her accomplished and gallant Butler; Texas presents the hero of San Jacinto; while from New York, Indiana, and New Jersey, candidates are also mentioned, whose names are familiar to the people, and honored by the country. We are embarrassed only by our very wealth. But whoever may be taken from this brillant roll, as one humble voter, I am free to say that I can cordially give him my support. There is no one among them, in my belief, who would not be elected. They will each bear the test of Jefferson—Is he honest? Is he capable?—and each has proved his attachment to democratic principles. This is the true test. It is time that the doctrine of *availability*, which is getting to weigh so heavily upon the politics of this country—excluding from public life I know not how many good men, and bringing into public life I know not how many bad men—was discarded and suffered to die. The general truth ought never to be doubted, that the best man is the most available man. The whig party have tried *availabilty* on several memorable occasions, and have suffered, as they deserved to suffer, in consequence. Success is good for nothing, unless it bring with it some valuable results. I respond to the manly sentiment of the letter which was read to us the other day by the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky, in which Gen. Butler declared that he preferred the character of a gentleman to the office of President; and it is better, far better, that after each succeeding contest, we should be able truthfully to say of ourselves, "We have lost every thing except our honor," than that our opponents should be able truthfully to say of us, "They have lost their honor, and have gained every thing else."

* This vote was taken in the House of Representatives on the 1st of March, when Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution of acquiescence in the Compromise. On this motion the record shows 82 democratic votes in the affirmative and 38 democratic votes in the negative; while of the whigs, 37 voted yea, and 36 nay.

NEWSPAPERS.

Centuries have passed since Guttenberg rubbed lamp-black on his wooden types, and exhibited to the jealous gaze of shrewd Monks the power of the press—clearing away the mists of coming years, and revealing the mysteries of knowledge, illuminated by his art.

Faust, or Faustus, the coadjutor of Guttenberg, so often confounded with Dr. Faustus, the necromancer, was a silversmith of Mentz. They worked at Mentz, and, as the foundation of their great design, first multiplied the copies of the Bible, and thus unfolded the pages of sublime wisdom before the people. Withdraw the strained eyes from the distant Guttenberg, and look upon the potent influence of types in this advanced age. The dragons of ignorance and superstition, who kept the fount of truth, are slain, and now its pure waters meander through the world, where all may drink. Books are now in the hands alike of the poor and the rich—not locked in costly libraries, sacred to the gaze of a privileged few.

But the noblest offspring of the immortal Guttenberg is the intrepid newspaper—that history of the present. It places by its small price in the hands of all, an amount of information, varied in character, and vast in extent. The occurrences of the Antipodal nations, which before types were invented, were scarcely thought of, are known to every one.

Does the grasp of tyranny provoke a struggle with its power from the oppressed, the tale is told to the sympathy of the world. The words of the statesman, the preacher, the lecturer, are multiplied, and conveyed through the land by the newspaper.

Take up the little sheet. For the merest piece of money known to the currency, is given the history of the world for a day. There, in the thick columns, will be found a recital of the good and evil of the globe. It tells the needy where to procure the object of their want, from the lost darling of their love, to the smallest necessary of life. The unsuspecting are told of danger, and warned against wiles and attack; the guilty are brought from concealment, and branded before the whole world; the good are cheered and praised, and the banner of truth upheld and delivered. The merciless despot has trembled before the apparition of an angered press, as Damocles at the hair suspended sword.

Wide-spread and powerful as is its influence, it of consequence must be for good, for the censorship of the world is upon it.

TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON. A bill was introduced into the Legislature of New York, on Wednesday, to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river, near Albany. A survey and estimate have been made, and the plan is considered feasible. It is believed that a perfect work can be constructed, with a double track and an easy grade, for half a million of dollars. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

MORE DECEPTION.

The Raleigh Register, though it prefers Mr. Fillmore, nevertheless comes forward to endorse General Scott, *in the absence of all proof*, as sound on the "compromise"; and that paper goes so far in its game of deception as to publish the famous Washington City letter to the Nashville Banner on the subject, and to make remarks in connection therewith calculated to leave the impression on the minds of its readers that Gen. Scott actually endorsed the fugitive-slave law while pending before Congress.

Now see how easily this trick on the part of the Register can be exposed: It is stated, by this Washington Correspondent of the Nashville Banner, that Gen. Scott wrote to Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster while the "compromise" was before Congress, and informed them that he approved of all the measures of Mr. Clay's bill—the "omnibus bill"—and would give them his support. Very well—this may all be true; but then it must be remembered that the only bill by which the South gained anything, *was not included in Mr. Clay's "omnibus."* The fugitive-slave law was introduced as a separate bill by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and was never, at any time, embraced among Mr. Clay's measures, thus approved by Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott may have been in favor of Mr. Clay's measures, which were regarded as anti-Southern and which gave the free States a decided advantage—no doubt he was for these measures; but it is dishonest in any newspaper to attempt to produce the impression that they embraced the fugitive-slave law, and that Gen. Scott was for that also.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune notices these rumors of Gen. Scott's soundness on the "compromise," to which so much importance has been attached by certain Southern prints, and adds:

"The report from Washington, published in one or more of the New York papers of Wednesday last, stating that Gen. Scott was upon the point of writing a letter approving the compromise, *and which some of his friends were verdant enough to suppose had some truth in it, is without the shadow of foundation.* It is of a piece with the strange, startling, extraordinary announcements we often see made for the use and consumption of open-mouthed gullibility. And the report is not only untrue now, but it will be untrue to the end, howsoever often it may be revived. If Gen. Scott cannot be elected without letters, without pledges, "without protestations," then he will not be elected at all. The friends of Gen. Scott and the enemies of Gen. Scott may as well set their hearts at rest on this point. If a public life of forty years has not been sufficient to establish him in the confidence of his countrymen, he cannot now secure that confidence by covering a half sheet or a whole sheet of foolscap with "protestations," to be published on the eve of an election, for the purpose of aiding his own personal advancement. And no man is more thoroughly imbued with this sentiment than Gen. Scott himself. He will, therefore, attempt no folly of the sort. If he cannot stand on his services, his character, his long public life, he cannot stand at all. If these are not sufficient to command the support of his fellow-citizens, a sheet of foolscap won't save him. He stands out on the record of his country's history as one of the most prominent and distinguished men of his day. By that record he must abide. By his past history must he be judged. By that it must be determined whether or not he is a nomination 'fit to be made.'"

The truth is, Gen. Scott has been interrogated on the subject of the "compromise," and has expressly refused to answer. This, of itself, is conclusive. He declines to speak out in favor of a law, on the maintenance and faithful enforcement of which depends the existence of the Union; and yet he is endorsed by the Raleigh Register as sound upon the "compromise," and that paper stands pledged to support him, if nominated, for the Presidency!

THE BALTIMORE DELEGATES.

The Democrats of Virginia, it appears, have determined to appoint not less than four Delegates from each Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention; and the Democracy of other Southern States have, we believe, in almost every instance, disregarded the suggestion of the last Convention and appointed more than one Delegate from a District.

So long as it was probable that the other States would conform to the suggestion of the last National Convention, we were content to pursue the same course; but the matter has assumed a different aspect, and we think our friends in North Carolina owe it to themselves and to the cause to claim the same right which is being exercised by their brethren in other States. We would therefore respectfully suggest, that the District Conventions to be held, appoint at least four Delegates each to Baltimore. In the last Convention there were five Delegates, we believe, in attendance from this District, and seven or eight from the Ninth District.

The rule adopted by the Delegates from this State in the last Convention, was to cast the vote of the State for a candidate without a division, the vote of each District being determined by a majority of the Delegates present. This is a good rule, and we hope it may be adhered to in the next Convention. When a State divides her vote in Convention she voluntarily impairs her just weight in the common council, and fails, as a matter of course, to command the influence to which she is entitled. The Democrats of Virginia have taken a similar view of the matter, and have recently determined to maintain this rule, so far as they are concerned, of voting and acting as a unit in the next Convention.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Wake Superior Court has been in session this week, his Honor Judge Dick presiding. A number of petty State cases have been tried and decided; and indeed the Court was occupied from Monday to Thursday night in trying indictments and matters of a criminal nature.

On Thursday the case of the State *vs.* Rev. Patrick W. Dowd, a Baptist Minister, was called and tried. This was an indictment for an assault and battery—or, in other words, an indictment for having taken, as was alleged, improper liberties with a daughter of Mr. George Poole, (Rocky Mount,) now Mrs. Rhoda Lynch. Mr. Attorney General Eaton and W. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. appeared for the State, and Gen. Saunders and H. W. Miller, Esq. for the defendant. Much interest was manifested by the large assemblage present at the trial. At the time of going to press no verdict has been rendered by the Jury. We shall give the result in our next.

An Agricultural Meeting was held in Goldsborough on Saturday last, and an Agricultural and Mechanical Association formed for Wayne County. George W. Collier, Esq., presided, and George V. Strong and W. B. Gulick, Esquires, acted as Secretaries. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. Geo. W. Collier, President; William K. Lane and John Everett, Vice Presidents; W. T. Dortch, Secretary; and Z. L. Thompson, Treasurer.

Read the excellent speech, in our columns to-day, of Mr. Appleton, of Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A number of the Democrats of New Hampshire celebrated their late splendid and important victory on the evening of the 17th March, in Manchester, in the most impressive and spirited manner. The toasts and speeches delivered on the occasion breathed the noblest sentiments of devotion to the Union, to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and the equal rights of the States.

Letters were read from Gen. Franklin Pierce and Hon. Edmund Burke, whose engagements prevented their attendance. The following toasts were sent by these gentlemen, and received with enthusiastic applause:

"By Gen. Franklin Pierce. The Compromise Measures of 1850, and the New Hampshire Democracy—Upon the former the latter have fixed the seal of their emphatic approbation. No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood.

By Hon. Edmund Burke. The Democracy of the Granite State—The invincible legion of the grand Democratic Army of the Union—the flower of the Democratic chivalry."

We select from among the regular toasts the following:

"*The victory we celebrate*—Won by the sterling yeomanry of the Granite State in an open, fair and manly fight. It has blasted forever the hopes of our enemies, and will give fresh vigor to our cause throughout the Union.

***New Hampshire*—Firm as her everlasting hills—the glad star in the political heavens that never sets—may she guide her sister States on to a glorious Democratic victory in the Presidential campaign of 1852.**

***The Constitution and the Union*—The sheet anchor of political and religious liberty. May they ever be preserved from all peril by the same spirit of patriotism and forbearance which gave them birth.**

***Jefferson and Jackson*—The two great shining lights of Democracy in all its purity. They devoted their lives to its service, and died without proving recreant to any of its principles.**

***Gen. Franklin Pierce*—New Hampshire's favorite son—wise in council and pure in patriotism. The country is possessed of his title to renown in the record of his gallant deeds upon the tented field, his boundless attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and a life-long devotion to the principles of the Democratic party.**

***The Young Men of New Hampshire*—Unseduced by the false teachings of empty headed and hollow hearted abolition demagogues, they have been found in this election true to the faith of their fathers, on the side of their country, the Constitution and the Union. On this ground may they stand to the last.**

***The Democratic Press of New Hampshire*—Unsurpassed in zeal, enterprise or ability by the press of any State in the Union. To its triumphant defence of the principles and policy of the Democratic party our success in the late campaign is an eminent degree justly attributable. May its exertions be adequately rewarded by the party that is so largely its debtor.**

***Our Standard Bearer in the Presidential Campaign of* 1852**—From whatever section of the country he may be selected, may he receive the united and cordial support of the entire party. Let all local and personal differences be forgotten, and all true democrats every where unite upon our ancient platform to rescue the country from the evils of whig misrule."

Speeches were made by Messrs. Morrison, Ayer, Atherton, Wells, Potter, and others. In the course of his remarks Mr. Atherton said "the Whigs could only keep the power by taking up Democratic principles. President Fillmore, now so chivalrous in defence of the Union, once went "cheek by jole" with the abolitionists. Fanatics—men of one idea in their addled brains, who would prostitute the pulpit to any unholy purpose, who know nothing about politics or the science of government, and only talked for excitement, had received a merited rebuke by this triumph—a triumph gained on principle. Never to truckle to circumstances, was the only way to succeed."

The toast in favor of Gen. Pierce was responded to by Mr. Ayer. He "alluded in glowing terms to the past life and public services of Gen. Pierce—to his fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, and his ardent patriotism. He referred to the appointment tendered him by President Polk to a seat in his cabinet, which was declined, and to his acceptance shortly after of a commission in the Mexican service. He spoke forcibly of Gen. Pierce's brilliant career and of the uniform testimony borne by all who served with him, to his gallantry and good conduct. Mr. Ayer also spoke of Gen. Pierce's exertions in behalf of the Democratic party since his return from Mexico. Speaking of Gen. Pierce's connection with the Atwood controversy, he stated a remark made to him by Gen. Pierce before Atwood's nomination was rescinded, to this effect, that he would rather be in a minority with 5000 true men in the State, than to be in a majority of thousands, if the victory was won by dishonor."

PENNSYLVANIA WHIGGERY.

The late Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, which nominated Gen. Scott as the first choice of that State for the Presidency by a vote of 113 to 5, adopted Resolutions in favor of the protective policy—declared "that the Whig party of Pennsylvania is now, and ever has been, firmly and patriotically attached to the Constitution of the United States"—declared also that the Whig party of that State "is most ardently devoted to the Union as it is, and that it regards as treasonable all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to sunder the national compact, or weaken its binding force and obligations." The fifth Resolution nominates General Scott as the first choice of Pennsylvania—the sixth eulogizes Mr. Fillmore in the highest terms, and hails him as "eminently national and truly conservative," and "as a bright ornament" to the Whig party—and the seventh instructs the Delegates from Pennsylvania to vote for Gen. Scott. The eighth Resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we tender our hearty thanks to ex-Governor Johnston for the manly efforts put forth by him to reduce the State indebtedness and lessen the State taxes, and deeply regret the defeat which deprived the State of his services as her chief executive officer. His administration is to be referred to as one of the proudest in the annals of our State, and adds new lustre to her fair name and fame at home and abroad."

This Johnston is a rabid Abolitionist. He was defeated by Gov. Bigler mainly on account of his Freesoil and Abolition principles, and his disregard of the rights of the South, as shown by his course in refusing to sign the repeal of the "obstruction law," as well as by his conduct in relation to the Christiana murderers. He also advocated, in his last message, the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law.

Such is Pennsylvania Whiggery, and such are the auspices under which Gen. Scott is brought forward for the Presidency.

We shall see whether Southern Whig Editors publish these Resolutions, or withhold them from their readers.

The New York Herald estimates the expense to the United States in the case of the fugitive slave Sims, at $5,300, and the expense to the owner at $3,000, making $8,300 paid to reclaim *one* escaped slave under the law. This test, adds the Herald, proves the law to be a dead letter in Massachusetts.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says—"General Scott remarked, in the presence of a number of his friends, recently, that if he was elected President he should live about three months."

GEN. SCOTT.

The last Petersburg Intelligencer, a Whig paper, holds the following language in relation to General Scott and the recent action of the Pennsylvania Whigs:

"GEN. SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA. In our last paper we published the fact that Gen. Scott had been, by an almost unanimous vote, nominated by the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, and that Ex-Governor Johnson had been appointed one of the Delegates from the State at large to the National Convention. When we remember the course pursued by this man, Johnson, when Governor of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, we, of the South, cannot help looking with suspicion, if not absolute distrust, on any cause with which he and his coadjutors are connected. It is very true that Gen. Scott is not responsible for the action of Pennsylvania, with respect to her delegation to the National Convention, but if his cause in that Convention is to be advocated by *such* champions as Johnson & Co., the effect upon the slaveholding States cannot be doubted. If there be ground to believe that Gen. Scott, (in the event that he shall be the nominee, without specific pledges,) owed his nomination to such men, the South can come to no other conclusion but that their connexion will not be without their effect upon the administration. There is but one way to avoid such a conclusion, and that is for Gen. S., prior to the voting in the National Convention, to come out with a full, explicit and clear definition of his position in regard to the Compromise. If he fails to do this, and obtains the nomination by such agents as Johnson, Seward, and the rest of that band of political malefactors, so far from carrying a single Southern State, he will not carry a single county, aye, or a single precinct in the South. He will be beaten at the Court House of his native county, in a part of which we are writing this article. It cannot be expected that the people of the South will tolerate a silence in regard to a great principle on which they have staked themselves, and which they have repeatedly declared was identified with the liberties of the South, and the existence of the Union, and he who reckons otherwise will, as surely as there is a sun in Heaven, find that he has "reckoned without his host." We have deprecated sectional organizations, and have uniformly contended that party lines should be drawn on national issues, but if the time shall come when a candidate for the Presidency shall decline to give a pledge to sustain the Constitution, in *all* its *parts*, in *all* its spirit, and sustain in full force and effect *all* laws passed in pursuance of it—and oppose all laws designed to weaken constitutional guarantees, we will resort to any honorable organization to defeat such a candidate."

In addition to the foregoing the Raleigh Register, another Whig paper, though it says it has no distrust of Gen. Scott on the subject of the "compromise," defines its position as follows:

"No man can receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention who is not in favor of the Compromise as a final settlement of the Slavery question. If Gen. Scott is opposed to it, he will not come in gun shot of the nomination. No man receiving the nomination of the Convention, about whose opinions on this vital measure, there is any doubt, can obtain the support of the Southern Whig Party. They will require that the Candidate speak out plainly, and plant himself beyond question by the side of this great measure of peace."

Will the Register stand to that? We hope so, but we have our doubts.

So much for the Southern wing of the "harmonious" Whig party—now for the views of the Northern wing. The New Bedford Mercury, a leading and able Whig paper, thus lays down the law to such Whigs as the Raleigh Register and Petersburg Intelligencer:

"What claim, then, has the South to attempt to control the whig party of the Union? What has it done for the whig party? What will it do for the whig party? And first let us define what is meant by 'the South.' The term does not include Delaware, which goes for Scott; nor Kentucky, which leans in the same direction; nor Maryland, which will not be led away by the ultraism of the South. It may include North Carolina, but we doubt it. Let us, however, concede that it embraces North Carolina, and it will be found to include one pretty reliable whig State, besides the possible whig State of Tennessee, and the improbable whig State of Georgia.

The States, then, which intend, in the most amiable and disinterested manner, to take charge of the whig party are North Carolina, (possibly,) Tennessee, (possibly,) Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. The two first named of these States, with Georgia, have occasionally been whig States, but the other nine have uniformly been democratic States. The chance that any one of them will vote for a whig nominee for the presidency is about equal to that of the lucky holder of a Jersey lottery ticket to draw the capital prize. Virginia has only two whigs in Congress; South Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, none; Missouri an accidental delegation of two or three whigs; Mississipi not an avowed whig; Alabama and Louisiana only one each. In short, these nine States are the very strongholds of locofocoism—not excepting Florida, which has once or twice had a spasmodic fit of whiggery. None of these States have ever done anything for the whig cause, except to furnish the party with office-holders; and even the men they elect as whigs are wholly unreliable. If they should dictate to the democratic party, they would only be exercising jurisdiction within their own manor; but when they attempt to lord it over the whig party they encroach on foreign soil, and are interlopers. The whig party never had any favors from them, and never expect any; consequently, the whig party will not feel at all alarmed about their votes. They are universally conceded to be locofoco States, *and if they keep wholly out of the convention there will be no damage done thereby to the party.* It is because they belong to the Union that they are entitled to seats in a National Convention—not because they are calculated upon to the extent of a straw in the canvass. *We trust, therefore, that these swindling managers will be treated with merited contempt, and that no member of the convention will be influenced by their presence or absence.* There are some sublime stretches of barefaced impudence which should not be tolerated, and this attempt of southern locofoco States to dictate to the whig party is one of the sort."

The foregoing is any thing but complimentary to the Southern allies. They are coolly told that they have never been of any real benefit to the Whig party, any way—that they are "swindling managers" in the concern, and merit nothing but "contempt"—and that it is a matter of but little importance whether they attend or absent themselves from the Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

We have the latest European news by the steamship Canada.

The political news is unimportant. England, Ireland, France, Spain, and Austria are quiet.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 20th of March. Cotton had slightly receded, but rallied on the arrival of the Baltic, closing steady at previous quotations. The sales of the week were 45,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were much depressed.

The Cumberland (Md.) Alleganian of Friday says: A disease which has baffled the best medical skill has been prevailing for some time past in the Glades, the upper part of this county. The approach is known by a slight pain, which soon extends over the system, drawing the body nearly double, and causing the most excruciating pain to the person attacked, who is only relieved by death, which usually takes place in a few hours. Families have been almost entirely destroyed by it, and we hear of an instance where a widow and three children were attacked, and died—one little child only escaping.

Congress having passed the bill making land warrants assignable, they are now quoted in New York at $128 to $135, inactive and in limited demand. The bill will reduce their price by bringing them freely into market.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Democrats of Johnston County will be held in Smithfield on Saturday the 17th day of April. A full attendance is desired.

VIRGINIA.

The late Democratic Convention of Virginia adopted unanimously the following Resolutions:

"The democratic republicans of Virginia, in convention assembled, following the time-honored usage in declaring the principles which bind them together as a party, do resolve—

1. That the true relations between the States and the federal government, and the true rules for the construction of the constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and '99 of the general assembly of Virginia, and the doctrines therein expounded are hereby adopted and reaffirmed.

2. That Congress has no power to appropriate, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or to grant, directly or indirectly, the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

3. That specific duties, taxing as they do, the low-priced necessaries of the poor as heavily as the costly luxuries of the rich, are unequal, unjust, and odious; that duties designed for protection foster one branch of industry and cherish one section of the country at the expense of others, and are utterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy, and democratic principles; and that we are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt, and coarse cottons.

4. That the federal government ought to adhere in its foreign policy to the maxims inculcated by the Father of his Country, and by the Father of Democracy.

5. That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as applicable for the present condition of the country.

6. That we recommend to the democracy of the several congressional districts to send each not more than four delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

7. That we approve of the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Conventions, and recommend that they continue the rule of casting the whole vote of the State by a majority of the districts.

8. That the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention ought to be given to such a candidate as will command the greatest strength in the democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are *known to conform most* strictly to the cardinal tenets of the democratic faith."

The following Resolutions in regard to the number of Electors were also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That under the law of 1792, and the construction placed on it by all the departments of the government, State and federal, for sixty years, and the unofficial returns of the late census, as known to this committee, the State of Virginia will not be entitled to more than 15 electors in the next presidential election.

Resolved, That should the law of 1792 be so amended, or the official returns of the census so vary from those now before us, as to entitle the State to 17 electors, the central committee be authorized and required to appoint two electors for the State at large."

Virginia loses two votes under the late census. On the other hand, Pennsylvania gains one, and we observe that the two parties in that State have nominated Electors to correspond with this gain—27 Electors, instead of 26, which she had under the census of 1840.

It was recommended to the Delegation from Virginia in the Baltimore Convention to adhere to the two-thirds rule in voting in that body.

The following gentlemen were appointed Electors and Assistant Electors for the State:

"ELECTORS.

1st district—Mordecai Cooke, of Norfolk city.
2d " Timothy Rives, of Prince George.
3d " A. Hughes Dillard, of Henry.
4th " Wm. C. Flournoy, of Prince Edward.
5th " John Goode, jr., of Bedford.
6th " Robert G. Scott, of Richmond city.
7th " Henry A. Wise, of Accomac.
8th " Robert L. Montague, of Middlesex.
9th " James Barbour, of Culpeper.
10th " J. Randolph Tucker, of Frederick.
11th " George E. Doncale, of Rockingham.
12th " James McDowell, of Botetourt.
13th " John B. Floyd, of Washington.
14th " Mortimer H. Johnson, of Taylor.
15th " Zedekiah Kidwell, of Marion.

ASSISTANT ELECTORS.

1st district—Robert R. Prentis, of Nansmond.
2d " Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg.
3d " William M. Howerton, of Halifax.
4th " Austin M. Trible, of Campbell.
5th " J. H. Lee, of Orange.
6th " Chastain White, of Hanover.
7th " William B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester, and William A. Claybrook, of Northumberland.
8th " Beverly B. Douglas, of King William, and George W. Brent, of Fanquier,
9th " Elliott M. Braxton, of Richmond co.
10th " E. Hume Butcher, of Jefferson.
11th " J. W. F. Allen, of Hardy, and William H. Harman, of Augusta.
12th " Kaniel H. Hodge of Montgomery.
13th " William P. Cecil, of Tazewell, and William H. Cook, of Carroll.
14th " Edward Kenna, of Kanawha.
15th " Sherrard Clemens, of Ohio."

CAPITAL.

The following capital hits occur in the Speech delivered in the House on the 2nd of March, by the Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi:

"Why, sir, if I may be allowed, in this high council place, to indulge in an anecdote, I think I can tell one illustrative of the position of this Union party, and especially of the Union party of my own State. There was an old gentleman who kept what was called the "Union Hotel." A traveller rode up and inquired whether he could have breakfast. The landlord said, "What will you have?" "Well," said he, "I'll take broiled chicken and coffee." "I don't keep them." "Let me have beefsteak and boiled eggs, then." "I don't keep them." "Well," said the traveller, "never mind; give me something to eat." "I don't keep anything to eat." "Then," said the traveller, getting a little out of patience, "feed my horse; give him some oats." "I don't keep oats." "Then give him a little hay." "I don't keep hay." "Well, give him something to eat." "I don't keep anything for horses to eat." [Laughter.] "Then what the devil do you keep?" "I keep the Union Hotel." [Renewed laughter.] So with the Union party. They are for the Union, and they are for nothing else. They are for that to which nobody is opposed. They are constantly trying to save the Union, and are making a great outcry about it, when in fact nobody has sought or is seeking to destroy it. They keep the Union Hotel, but they don't keep anything else.

Laudation of the Union is a cheap commodity. It is found on the tongue of every demagogue in the country. I by no means say that all who laud the Union are demagogues; but I do say that there is not a demagogue in the Union who does not laud it. It is the bone and sinew, the soul and body of all their speeches. With them, empty shouts for the Union, the glorious Union, are a passport to favor; and beyond the point of carrying a popular election, they have no ideas of patriotism, and care not a fig for the ultimate triumph of our federative system."

The Spring Trade does not appear to have been very active in New York, judging from the following paragraph, which we copy from the Express of that city: "We are informed that the interior demand for goods has very suddenly declined. The Southern merchants have bought sparingly, and have generally obtained their supplies and returned. There is yet a lingering Western trade, but that is not expected to last much longer. The season has been an unusually short one. The causes which produced this meagre demand from the interior, is attributed to the scarcity of money throughout the months of December, January and February, in the West and South. The money demand in those sections is now, much modified, and may be said to be nearly over. We see nothing in our money market to apprehend a scarcity at present. From the prospect before us, there is every reason to believe that a further reduction in the rates of interest will be made."

Our Platform. "A sacred regard for the reserved rights of the States—a strict construction of the Constitution—a denial to Congress of all powers not clearly granted by that instrument, and a rigid economy in the public expenditures." *Hon. James Buchanan's letter to the Democratic Committee of Baltimore.*

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE STATES.

With a view to settle all doubt as to whether the States, in the approaching presidential election, will choose electors under the apportionment of 1840 or that to be made from the census of 1850, the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has made the subjoined report, which determines the question in favor of the apportionment under the census of 1850:

"The constitution provides that 'each State shall apppoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.' The act of Congress of March 1, 1792, passed before any election of President had been held under a new apportionment, gives a construction to this clause of the constitution in these words:

"'Which electors [of President and Vice President] shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office.'

The new apportionment under the first census took effect from and after the 3d March, 1793, (act of 14th April, 1792.) Accordingly, in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gave a number of electoral votes for President and Vice President equal to the number of their senators and representatives, respectively, from and after the 3d of March, 1833; and, the act of 1850 having a similar proviso to that of 1792, so it must be in the next election next fall—that is, the States will vote under the new and not under the old apportionment."

The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that no additional legislation is necessary on the subject, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the election of President and Vice President of the United States in 1852 shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which each of said States will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act "for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses," approved May 23, 1850.

The following statement exhibits the changes made in the electoral votes of the States by the census of 1850, which the resolution adopts as the basis of the apportionment:

States.	Vote 1832.	1848	States.	Vote	1852	1848.
Maine,	8	9	Indiana,		13	12
New Hampshire,	5	6	Illinois,		11	9
Vermont,	5	6	Iowa,		4	4
Massachusetts,	13	12	Wisconsin,		5	4
Rhode Island,	4	4	Michigan,		6	5
Connecticut,	6	6	Kentucky,		12	12
New York,	35	36	Missouri,		9	7
New Jersey,	7	7	Alabama,		9	9
Pennsylvania,	27	26	Louisiana,		6	6
Delaware,	3	3	Tennessee,		12	12
Maryland,	8	8	Mississippi,		7	6
Virginia,	15	17	Arkansas,		4	3
North Carolina,	10	11	Texas,		4	4
South Carolina,	7	9	California,		4	0
Georgia,	10	10				
Florida,	3	3	Whole number,		295	
Ohio,	23	23	For choice,		148	

Washington Union.

Virginia's Favorite. There was no test vote taken in the Convention which could possibly indicate who was the favorite candidate of the members of that body for the Presidency. There was a disposition on the part of some of the delegation to declare the preference of Virginia, but after consultation it was deemed inexpedient to do so, and better to suffer the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to go there untrammelled with pledges. It was thought to be the more dignified and judicious course to announce to the world the cardinal tenets of the Democracy of the State, and to select hereafter that man for the Presidency whose principles were most in unsion with these doctrines. But, notwithstanding, no preferences were formally expressed, yet, from all that we could learn from an intercourse with the members, we do not hesitate to state that there was a decided preponderance among them in favor of the claims of Mr. Buchanan. Many advocated the pretensions of Senator Douglas, but, we are satisfied if a division could have been taken of the relative strength of the two, that the Pennsylvania statesman would have beaten the "Young Giant" two to one. There was a goodly sprinkling in favor of Gen. Butler, of Kentucky. Some gave Com. Stockton the first choice, and he was the second choice of a large number. Every member would have gladly taken Dickinson, of New York, but a distrust was entertained that he could not carry his own State, owing to the peculiar state of party divisions existing there. Gen. Cass had but few friends in the Convention; and as for Houston, we did not hear his name mentioned once while in Richmond. * * *

Norfolk Argus.

General Scott. The friends of Gen. Scott, the Seward-abolition branch of the federal party, are pushing his pretensions with great vigor. Two letters from him, written doubtless under Seward's directions, have lately appeared, which are so palpably inconsistent with his previously expressed views as to make him appear ridiculous. In one he "takes back" and repudiates his famous Native American letter, in which he avowed himself in favor of repealing the naturalization laws so as to entirely preclude foreigners from voting. In the other, written in reply to an invitation to atend a celebration of an Irish Benevolent Society in New York, he highly extols the Irish whom he had before proposed to disfranchise, and says of the thousands of Irishmen who fought under him in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, "not one was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend." This is a very singular statement for Gen. Scott to make, for his despatches from Mexico represent that a large number of Irishmen deserted him there and joined the Mexicans under the famous Riley. Gen. Scott must "cover his tracks" a little better than this, or he will receive "a fire in the rear" that will prove fatal to his aspirations. This letter must have been written while he was taking "a hasty plate of soup."

New Hampshire Patriot.

Our California "Boys." A letter has been received in this place, we understand, from Mr. Richard Saulter, who, in company with some twenty others, left this place for the land of gold some weeks since. Mr. S. states that "the boys" are all well, awaiting transportation from the Isthmus to San Francisco. There are 4 or 5000 others in the same predicament. He winds up with the remark that if he was in Athens again he would not start to California for ten thousand dollars!

The Cassville Standard of last week contains an extract of a letter from a young man formerly of that place, saying "for God's sake, tell the people of Georgia not to come here."

The Mountain Signal of a late date has a letter from Mr. Whelchel, a gentleman of the strictest integrity, beseeching his countrymen to remain at home.

And yet, in view of this, and a thousand other reasons that might be mentioned, there are hundreds of young men, who are, and might continue useful members of society at home, dissatisfied with their lot, and anxiously watching for an opportunity to go to California! It seems they will not be warned "even though one should rise from the dead."

Athens (Ga.) Herald.

Plow Straight. It is an old saying that "more corn grows on crooked rows than on straight"—and why? Because every body plants crooked rows. Now, still more would grow in straight ones if every body laid them straight. So likewise, every farmer who plows straight furrows raises the largest crops. "Why so?" ask the reader. Because the man who *takes pains to do things well* is always most successful. Whoever will turn over straight and even furrows, will do other things equally well; there is no slip-shop farming about him—no broken fences, no giant weeds, no rusty tools; but all is neat and flourishing. Show me the style in which a man plows his fields, and I will tell you whether he is a good or bad farmer.

In his speech at St. Louis, Kossuth averred that the Roman Catholic people of Hungary were led on by their priests in their noble struggle; that the cause of republicanism in Italy was sustained entirely by Roman Catholics; and that the best way to help Ireland is to plead, as he does, the cause of universal liberty.

According to the New Orleans Price Current the increase of cotton this season, over the last, at all the southern ports, is 314,000 bales.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 27th March.

The House, on the same day, devoted its session principally to taking the question on the various amendments to the deficiency bill reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—all of which were agreed to; and then, the bill having been passed, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday the 29th, Mr. Walker presented petitions from citizens of Wisconsin, praying grants of land to that State in aid of the construction of Railroads therein. Mr. Dodge presented petitions to the same effect.

Mr. Brodhead presented the petition of numerous citizens of Pennsylvania, praying a modification of the tariff of 1846, by an increase of the duty on iron.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of the citizens of Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, signed by men, women and children, praying a repeal of the fugitive slave law; which on his motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Seward presented four petitions of citizens of New York, and a memorial of the Cain Quarterly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Also the petition of the inhabitants of Marcellus New York, praying that Congress would adopt such measures as would result in the extinction of slavery. He moved their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mason said that he understood this was a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee certain petitions praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law; he would make no objection to the reference but would leave the subject to the Senate.

Mr. Norris asked that the question be divided. He moved that the five petitions praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law be laid on the table; and, on that motion, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 33, nays 11—as follows:

Yeas——Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, and Walker—33.

Nays—Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham and Wade—11.

Objection being made to the reception of the petition praying the extinction of slavery—

Mr. Dawson asked if the Senator from New York believed Congress had the power to do what is prayed by the petitioner; if not, he must object to the reception of a petition asking for action beyond the power of Congress.

Mr. Norris moved that the motion to receive the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Seward said he presented the petitions on the same principle that he always presented petitions; that was, that the people have a right to address Congress by petitions, and that it is the duty of Congress to receive them.

Mr. Hale called the Senator to order.

The question was then taken on Mr. Norris's motion, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 36, nays 6—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rhett, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood and Walker—36.

Nays—Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Foot, Hale, Seward, Sumner, and Wade—6.

Mr. Hale presented a petition praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He said that among other reasons given by the petitioners for the repeal of the law was, that it held out a bribe to the judges to decide against freedom; it gave the judge five dollars fee in case of acquital, and ten dollars for conviction.

Mr. Mangum repelled the intimation contained in the petition as a libel, a slander, and an outrageous calumny upon the judiciary of the country.

And after some remarks by Messrs. Hale and Mason—

The petition, on motion by Mr. Mangum, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad. He said that there was a propriety in having this bill passed at this period. He moved that it be made the special order of the day for April the 6th, but afterwards withdrew his motion and the bill took its place on the calendar.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report back the Senate bill "to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States." He said that the passage of this bill was deemed very important by the Navy Department. The East India squadron is about to sail, and it was essential, therefore, that some means should be provided for enforcing discipline in the navy, as the punishment of the lash has been abolished.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was reported. It was read, and provided that the commander of any vessel in the navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences committed by petty officers and persons of inferior rating, by any one or more of the following punishments, to wit:

1. By diminishing their rations; by restricting their diet to bread and water; by imposing extra police and other duties; and in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing punishments, by making good from the wages of the offender to the owner the value of the article or articles stolen, and obliging the offender to wear, for any time not exceeding ten days, a badge with the word "*theft*" thereon.
2. Discharge from the service with bad-conduct discharge.
3. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water; provided no such confinement, shall exceed thirty days.
4. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days.
5. Solitary confinement, not exceeding thirty days.
6. Confinement not exceeding two months.
7. Reduction to next inferior rating.
8. Ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea.
9. Deprivation of liberty on shore.

And loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to the above mentioned punishments; provided that no sentence shall be directed to be carried into execution until the surgeon, or senior medical officer on board at the time, has examined the prisoner and certified that it can be done without injury to his health; and it shall be the duty of the commander to remit the whole or any part of any sentence the execution of which would, in the opinion of the said surgeon, or senior medical officer produce such injury.

The next sections require a conduct book to be kept, noting every instance of good and bad conduct—discharges to be issued accordingly; and any petty officer or person of inferior rating who shall be discharged with a good-conduct discharge, after a service of not less than two years, shall have a preference on re-entering the service, and in advance to higher ratings over persons of similar qualifications, but who have not so served. Every petty officer or person of inferior rating, who shall receive a good-conduct discharge, after a continuous service of not less than two years, shall, if he re-enters within three months after his discharge, be entitled to a credit on the books of the ship to which he may be first ordered of three months' wages, at his former rating; and after twenty years' service in the navy, with good conduct discharges at the termination of each enlistment, every such petty officer or person of inferior rating shall be entitled to admission to and provision in the naval asylum for life, with half the monthly wages of his last instalment.

Any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial, may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

The thief-badge clause in the bill was stricken out, and the bill was discussed some time by Messrs. Stanton, Stanly, Baily, and others, and was rejected—yeas 76, nays 97.

Pending a motion to lay the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, on the table, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 30th, after the presentation of petitions, resolutions authorizing the Committee of Claims and the select committee on Mexican claims to employ clerks were submitted and passed.

The bill amendatory of existing laws relative to silver coins was passed.

The bill to increase the salary of the judge of the United States district court of New Hampshire was taken up; and, after debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Fuller, of Maine, introduced joint resolutions of the legislature of that State, praying Congress to regulate the transportation of passengers on ocean-steamers plying on the Atlantic and Pacific between New York and San Francisco; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Marshal, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the President for the original reports and maps of Col. Long and Capt. Crane, United States topographical engineers, upon the improvement of the Ohio river at the falls opposite Louisville; which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair,) and, taking up the special order—Mr. Andrew Johnson's homestead bill—speeches were delivered by Messrs. Fuller of Maine, Churchwell, Grow, and Skelton; and then the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Democratic Meeting in Robeson.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democratic Party of Robeson met in the Court House in Lumberton on the 23d inst. On motion of Col. Wm. McNeill, Col. Neill Regan was called to the Chair, and H. F. Pitman and Neill McNeill, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries. At the request of the Chairman, Col. Wm. McNeill explained the object of the meeting in a neat and appropriate manner, and in conclusion, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and object of the meeting. In accordance with which the Chair appointed Malcom McBryde, Wm. Glover, Col. Wm. McNeill, E. P. Ashley, and M. T. Sealy, who retired and reported through Col. McNeill the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been proposed and agreed by the democratic party of this State to hold a Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of organizing the party for the approaching Presidential and Gubernatorial campaign; and whereas it has been proposed by the democrats of this Congressional District to hold a Convention in the town of Wilmington on the 23d day of April next, to select a delegate to represent the said District in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 1st day of June next, therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily approve of the holding of said Conventions, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to attend the Raleigh Convention and ten to attend the Wilmington Convention.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see the democratic party of the nation preparing to meet again with unanimity and harmony upon the platforms of '44 and '48, and with such indications as are daily manifested, we feel certain and confident of success, notwithstanding the deceptive games already commenced to be played, and the vote catching nets thrown out by our political opponents, without setting forth principles or measures, but loudly vociferating "we are whigs and for the Union."

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the time-honored and conservative principles of the democratic republican party, as expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, and in the Baltimore platforms of '44 and '48, and as maintained by the immortal Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, upon the success of which depends the permanency of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution, the protection of the South, and the liberties and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, That among the many names of the good and true democrats spoken of in connection with the next Presidency, we have no choice, but will most heartily support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly recommend our esteemed fellow citizen the Hon. Robert Strange as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; and our district delegate in the Baltimore Convention is hereby requested to press his claims upon the consideration of said Convention.

Resolved, That our present able and faithful Executive incumbent, David S. Reid, is our first and decided choice for the office of Governor—with him again as our leader, a second democratic triumph in the Old North State is certain.

Resolved, That the various Captains' Districts in this county be requested to send each ten delegates to a Convention proposed to be held in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in May next, (it being Monday of County Court,) for the purpose of nominating democratic candidates to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State.

During the absence of the committee, Col. Jas. C. Davis and J. G. Shepherd, Esq., being called upon, delivered able and animated addresses before the meeting.

In compliance with the first resolution, the Chairman announced the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the Raleigh Convention:

John W. Powell, Col. Jas. C. Davis, Col. Wm. McNeill, Jos. Thompson, H. F. Pitman, Jos. Smith, Jas. C. Smith, James Conoly, M. C. Smith, Maj. J. Blount, Capt. Neill Fairly, H. T. Pope, E. P. Ashley, Wm. Glover, Arch'd Matthews, M. McBryde, John S. McAlpin, Col. Alex. McMillan, Moore T. Sealy, and Jas. A. Rozier.

To the Wilmington Convention: Maj. A. Watson, Col. John McNeill, Elias Carlisle, W. H. Willis, Maj. E. Wishart, R. G. Ashley, R. B. Gregory, Thomas A. Norment, Neill McNeill, and Col. W. McNeill.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the last delegation.

On motion, the editors of the North Carolinian and Wilmington Journal were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEILL REGAN, *Ch'n.*

NEILL McNEILL, H. F. PITMAN, } *Secretaries.*

Frauds in Drugs. Few persons, among the thousands who suffer from adulterated and counterfeit drugs and medicines, have any suspicion of the extent of their use. Until the colleges of pharmacy took measures to secure the country against the impositions practised by mercenary fabricators and adulterators, the amount was incalculable. Even now, since an inspection of imported drugs has been established in our custom-house, on their recommendation, it requires constant attention to keep the nuisance under check. We learn, from the March number of the New York *Journal of Pharmacy*, that the importation, manufacture, and sale of spurious drugs are still continued, and to an extent still quite formidable, but that they will be gradually much reduced, and more and more kept out of the markets, and the shops generally. Not only is the inspector's duty faithfully performed, but scientific men are now more frequently associated with dealers in drugs, suspected articles are tested, and the results are published. It would hardly be believed that some time since a cargo of bark was sent to this port on account of the Emperor of Brazil which proved to be quite worthless, and was not admitted, as it would have been in former years.

In the general subject every individual is personally interested. *N. Y. Express.*

To Purify Water. Nine ounces, says the Scientific American, of pure, fresh lime, dissolved in forty gallons of water, will purify five hundred and sixty gallons of hard water; the precipitate is chalks. It takes sixteen hours for the water to settle, and all the impurities to fall to the bottom of the vessel which contains the water. This is a useful fact in chemistry, and is not very extensively known.

The democrats should send Jack Hale a wreath of turnips or a nosegay of onions, as an acknowledgment for his aid to them in "stumping the State." His stale jokes, jibes and abuse of good and well-tried men only disgusted decent people. Jack will soon be stripped of the meretricious robes he has assumed, and be estimated as he is—a brawling, deceptive demagogue. *N. H. Democrat.*

Novel Shipment. Mr. Jeff. Morgan, of this city yesterday shipped five hundred dollars worth of dogs to California, by way of Mobile, on the steamer Delta. *Cincinnati Paper.*

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, April 2, 1852.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Borland offered a Resolution calling for information concerning the object of the United States fleet to Japan; whereupon a party debate took place, and the subject was discussed by Messrs. Borland, Cass, Badger, Mangum, and Dawson.

In the House, Mr. Porter spoke advocating lands for Railroads for new States; and Mr. Cleaveland addressed the House, advocating land for the landless and also made anti-slavery remarks. W.

Kossuth in New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 27. Kossuth arrived today, but there was no public reception, and no enthusiasm visible in any quarter of the city.

Row in the New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Saturday, March 27.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has not yet adjourned. Governor Fort vetoed a bill, yesterday evening, and the consequence was, that the members of the House kicked up a quarrel with him about it. They remained in session till 3 o'clock this morning, when they took a recess till 8, and then recommenced their fiery discussion. They continued the wrangle till late this evening, when they adjourned, to renew their hostilities on Monday.

Southern Mail—No Election of Senator in Mississippi.

The Southern mail through from New Orleans came to-night.

The Mississippi Legislature adjourned on the 16th instant, without districting the State for Congressional representation, or electing an United States Senator for the long term. An extra session will undoubtedly be called by Gov. Foote.

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 25th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Parish, by the Rev. Thomas W. Toby, Mr. John Perkinson to Miss Julia B. Jones.

In this City, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. John W. Pickard to Miss Grace Campbell, all of this City.

In this City, on the 11th ult., by Robert Seawell, Esq., Mr. Arter Pierce aged 56, to his Niece, Miss Mary Faison aged 16.

In Pitt County, on the 24th March, 1852, by S. F. Johnson, Esq., Mr. Richard W. Rives to Miss Elminah Johnson, daughter of Jordan Johnson, dec'd.

DIED,

In Nashville, North Carolina, on the 26th of March, Bryan H. Freeman, Esq., an enterprising and successful Merchant, in the 29th year of his age.

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—11m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38- 1m.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult. my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O, Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED,

Kid and morrocco laced walking shoes,
Do ties and laced slippers,
Ladies' Goat skin Bootees,
Do. " Buskins,
Misses " Bootees,
Children's do.
White Kid Slippers.

ALSO,

Calf and Kip men's shoetees,
Do and do boy's and children's shoetees,
Women's leather shoes and bootees,
Heavy Brogans, for Railroad hands.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, March 30, 1862. 42—

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th March, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,

White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852, 42—

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

CANDLES, Genuine Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow, best brands,

French Baskets, Wood Ware, and a great variety of Yankee notions,

25 pieces 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 white striped and plain Straw Matting. For sale at TUCKER'S.

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts. to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the North-Carolina Standard, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,

At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 Negroes, 85 Mules, 3 Horses, | 90 Carts and Harness, 25 Wheel-barrows, 190 Shovels.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

Blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, brick-moulders, wheel-wrights, and waggoners.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, *S. C.*, under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.

March 12, 1852. 913—wtd.

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of i

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

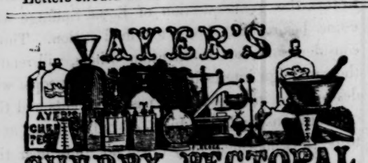
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

State of North Carolina.—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

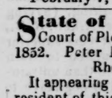
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

Feverish Excitement.

The Wonderful News Spreading like Wild Fire.

Just as we were going to press we received a Telegraphic Despatch, announcing that the most nervous excitement is now raging throughout the Southwestern States, caused by a series of the most extraordinary freaks of Fortune that stand chronicled on the pages of history.

Nine Splendid Fortunes.

1 of $40,000! 1 of $35,000! 1 of $16,000!
4 of $10,000 2 of $5,000!

Were drawn and promptly paid in the month of March, by those great prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Establishing beyond the powers of logic or the ingenuity of argument to oppose by countervailing proof, the proud assertion that the Goddess is still enthroned, and has appointed her Head Quarters at the well known house of

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Whose wide spread celebrity has been "borne upon the sightless couriers of the air," from the frigid and inhospitable regions of Kamschatkia, to the luxuiant land of the dark eyed descendant of the Montezuma, and whose untiring efforts in dispensing wealth have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. Their vast renown as the

Premiers of the Goddess Fortune,

Has not been hastily accorded by the enthusiasm of a grateful people, but has been earned by years of unremitting exertion, and a succession of the most extraordinary and unprecedented Luck that ever entranced the wondor of an admiring multitude.

"No pent up clime confines our Fame or Powers,
We claim the whole illimitable Universe as ours."

Remember the maxim that ventures make Merchants, and think for a moment that one trial, just to test your luck, can do no hurt, but may return you thousands.—We urge you to try your luck, and forward your orders for a package or single ticket, in any of the following legal and Brilliant Lotteries, for April, 1852, to Pyfer, & Co,, No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1852.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	$5	$15 00
2	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
3	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
6	18,835	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	20 00
7	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
8	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
10	50,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
12	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
13	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
14	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
15	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
19	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
20	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	20	75 00
26	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

March 29, 1852. 33—

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1852.

John W. Perry, Administrator of Eli Manning *vs.* Moses Manning, Britton Wood and wife Sallie, Uriah Crickmure and wife Polly, Willis Warren and wife Mourning, Elijah Vester and wife Susanah, Dianah Manning, Eli Manning, Adison L. Manning, Jeremiah D. Manning, Betsy C. Manning, Amanda H. Manning, John E. Manning, Ann Eliza Manning, Nancy Manning, Sally G Manning, Mary R. Manning, Jeremiah Manning and Betsy M. Manning, defendants. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Eli Manning, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Eli Manning, to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the Town of Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Herbert Sledge *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Eestate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limsts of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1352. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

R. F. Yarborough *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on Land and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Temperance Battle *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1352. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

OLD English Cheese and Maccaroni, another supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactureis of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,		$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	$700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style,	[*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
" " " "	Gothic	
style,	" " 3,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets,		
on a large lash stand,	" " 4,	375
" " round "	" ornam'd with	
modern mouldings,	" " 10,	375
" " " "	plain finish,	
of superior wood,	" " "	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee		
Tablets, on a scroll stand,	" " 5,	350
" " " "	" on	
modern legs,	" " 7-8,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern		
Tablet and octog. legs,	" " 9,	325
" " hollow "	plain Tablet,	
and octogan legs,	" " 7-8,	325
" " square "	" plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best eyer in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Aparagus—Giant.

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—